

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
11 May 2006 (11.05.2006)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2006/048887 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: C07D 501/04, 501/22

(21) International Application Number: PCT/IN2004/000337

(22) International Filing Date: 1 November 2004 (01.11.2004)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): HETERO DRUGS LIMITED [IN/IN]; Hetero House, 8-3-166/7/1, Erragadda, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad 500 018 (IN).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): PARTHASARADHI REDDY, Bandi [IN/IN]; Hetero House, 8-3-166/7/1, Erragadda, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad 500 018 (IN). RATHNAKAR REDDY, Kura [IN/IN]; Hetero Drugs Limited (R & D), Plot No. B-80 & 81, A.P.I.E., Balanagar, Hyderabad 500 018 (IN). RAJI REDDY, Rapolu [IN/IN]; Hetero Drugs Limited (R & D), Plot No. B-80 & 81, A.P.I.E., Balanagar, Hyderabad 500 018 (IN). MURALIDHARA REDDY, Dasari [IN/IN]; Hetero Drugs Limited (R & D), Plot No. B-80 & 81, A.P.I.E., Balanagar, Hyderabad 500 018 (IN). MURALI, Nagabelli [IN/IN]; Hetero Drugs Limited, Hetero House, 8-3-166/7/1, Erragadda, Hyderabad 500 018 (IN).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIP (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))
- of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))

Published:

- with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 2006/048887 A1

(54) Title: A NOVEL PROCESS FOR PREPARATION OF CEFPROZIL INTERMEDIATE

(57) **Abstract:** The present invention relates to a process for preparing a key intermediate of cefprozil and use of this intermediate in the preparation of cefprozil thereby avoiding impurity-causing self-acylation. [R-(Z)]-[4-hydroxy- α -(3-methoxy-1-methyl-3-oxo-1-propenyl)amino] benzeneacetic acid, mono potassium salt is reacted with ethyl chloroformate to obtain mixed anhydride which is then silylated with *N,O*-bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide. The silylated compound obtained is reacted with [7-trimethylsilylamoно-3-(Z/E-propen-1-yl)-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid]trimethylsilyl ester and deprotected with aqueous hydrochloric acid to give cefprozil.

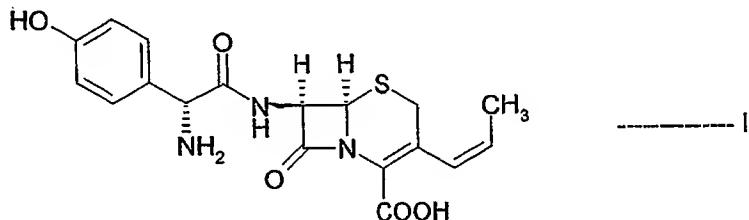
A NOVEL PROCESS FOR PREPARATION OF CEFPROZIL INTERMEDIATEFIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a process for preparing a key 5 intermediate of cefprozil and provides less expensive and commercially viable process for preparing cefprozil.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

U.S. Patent No. 4,520,022 disclosed 3-[(Z)-1-propen-1-yl]-7-acylamido 10 cephalosporins. These compounds are antibacterial agents. Among them Cefprozil, chemically (6R, 7R)-7-[2-amino-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)acetamido]-3-[(Z)-propenyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid is an orally effective cephalosporin antibiotic having a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity against both gram-positive and gram-negative organisms. Cefprozil is represented by the following structure:

15



Processes for the preparations of cefprozil, its hydrates and related compounds were described in U.S. Patent No. 4,727,070, WO 98/04732, US 4,694,079 and GB 2173798. U.S. Patent No. 4,694,079 disclosed a process for 20 the preparation of DMF solvate of cefprozil. U.S. Patent No. 5,608,055 disclosed a process for the preparation of 7- α -acylamino-cephalosporin by acylating 7- amino-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid or a derivative thereof in a halogen-free solvent. According to U.S. Patent No. 4,148,817 the silylation of [R-(Z)]-[4- 25 hydroxy- α -[(3-methoxy-1-methyl-3-oxo-1-propenyl)amino]]benzeneacetic acid, mono potassium salt (amoxydane salt) can be done properly with hexamethyldisilazane and trimethylsilyl iodide and the silylated salt is converted into a mixed anhydride; and the patent also disclosed that the use of *N,O*-bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide in the silylation results in the development of color which cannot be removed. Moreover the process as per U.S. Patent No.

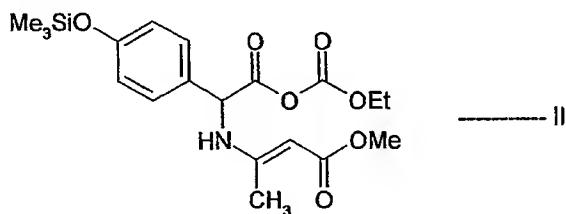
4,148,817 requires isolation of silylated amoxydane salt intermediate before converting to silylated anhydride.

All the aforesaid patents are incorporated herein by reference.

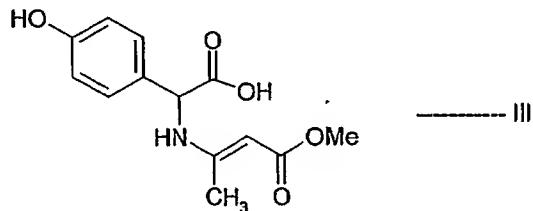
5

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a process for preparing silylated mixed anhydride of formula II:

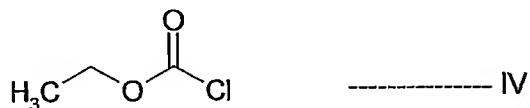


which comprises reacting the compound of formula III or a salt thereof:

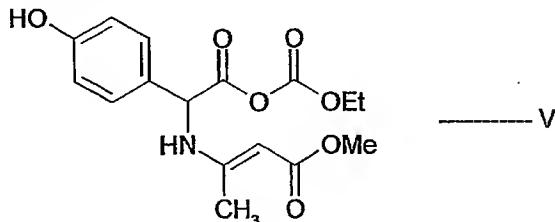


10

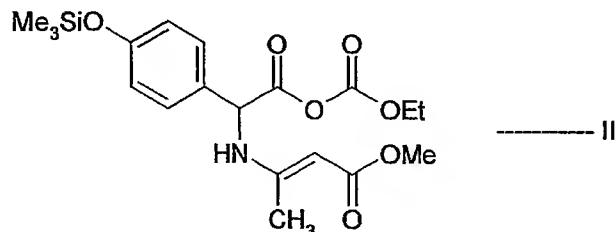
with ethyl chloroformate of formula IV:



to obtain mixed anhydride of formula V:



then silylating the mixed anhydride of formula V obtained above with *N,O*-bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide to obtain the compound of formula II:



5 Mixed anhydride of formula V can be prepared by reacting the compound of formula III or a salt thereof with ethyl chloroformate in an organic solvent such as a chlorinated solvent, optionally in the presence of another solvent such as dimethylformamide. Preferably, catalytic quantities of N-methyl morpholine and methanesulfonic acid may also be used.

10 The reaction is carried out below about -20°C, preferably below about -40°C.

Silylation of the mixed anhydride is carried out in an organic solvent such as a chlorinated solvent using *N,O*-bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide. Other common silylating reagents such as hexamethyldisilazane and trimethylsilyl iodide etc., 15 failed to silylate the anhydride. This is contrary to the observation (U.S. Patent No. 4,148,817) that silylation of [R-(Z)]-[4-hydroxy- α -[(3-methoxy-1-methyl-3-oxo-1-propenyl)amino]]benzeneacetic acid, mono potassium salt (amoxydane salt) can be done properly with hexamethyldisilazane and trimethylsilyl iodide and the use of *N,O*-bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide results in the development of 20 color which cannot be removed. Thus, silylation of amoxydane salt is different from the silylation of the mixed anhydride of formula II.

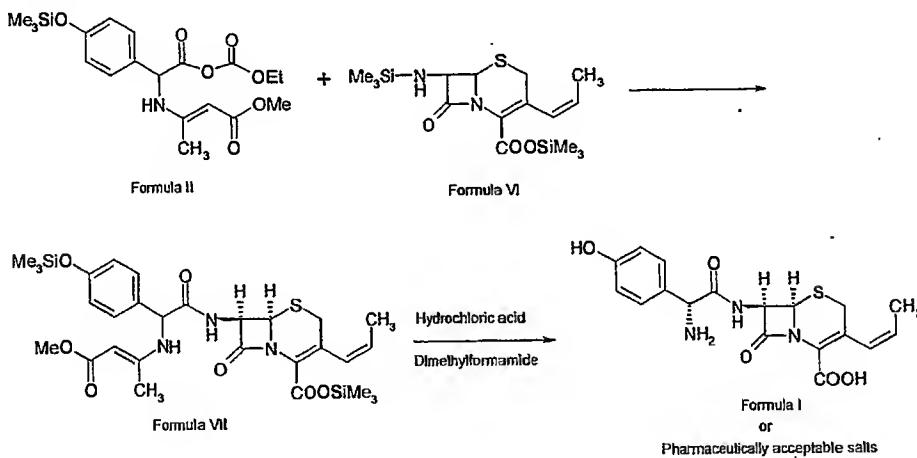
Moreover, the novel process does not require isolation of intermediates whereas the prior art process (U.S. Patent No. 4,148,817) requires isolation of silylated amoxydane salt intermediate before converting to silylated anhydride.

25 The compound of formula III used as starting material is commercially available.

Use of silylated mixed anhydride of formula II in the preparation of cefprozil and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof is also novel and

provides another aspect of the present invention. Cefprozil and pharmaceutically acceptable salts also include their hydrates or solvates. The use of the silylated compound of formula V in the preparation of cefprozil is known but the problem with the use of the compound is the self-acylation resulting in the formation of 5 the corresponding impurity. So, this requires strict control of relative quantity of this compound and strict control of addition of the compound to the compound of formula VI in order to avoid the self-acylation. The use of the silyl protected compound of formula II avoids the self-acylation and so, strict control of quantity of silyl protected intermediate is not required and controlled addition of the 10 reactant is not required; and so, the use of the silyl protected compound of formula II in the preparation of cefprozil is practically advantageous. The use of formula II in the preparation of cefprozil may be formulated in the scheme shown below.

Scheme:



15

The reaction between the silylated compound of formula II and the compound of formula VI is carried out in chlorinated solvents such as methylene chloride. Preferably the reaction is carried out at -50°C to 40°C, more preferably at -40°C to 25°C.

20

It has been found that the silylated mixed anhydride of formula II does not react with compound of formula VI in solvents such as acetonitrile or hydrocarbon solvent such as cyclohexane.

The deprotection of silyl protected and N-protected group of the compound of formula VII obtained above may preferably be carried out with aqueous hydrochloric acid solution to obtain compound of formula I.

Compound of formula I (cefprozil) may be isolated and converted to 5 hydrates, solvates and pharmaceutically acceptable salts by known methods.

The compound of formula I is preferably precipitated from the reaction mass as dimethylformamide solvate (cefprozil DMF solvate) by adjusting the pH of the reaction mass to about 5.5 to 7.0 with a base such as ammonia in the presence of dimethylformamide.

10 Cefprozil DMF solvate may be converted to cefprozil hydrates or solvates; or to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt by a known method.

The compound of formula VI used as starting materials may be prepared by known methods for example as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,694,079.

15 The invention will now be further described by the following examples, which are illustrative rather than limiting.

Preparative example 1

p-Methoxybenzyl 7-phenylacetamido-3-chloromethyl-3-cephem-4-
20 carboxylate (100 gm) is suspended in a mixture of methylene chloride (600 ml) and water (600 ml), then sodium iodide (32.32 gm) and triphenylphosphine (56.5 gm) are added at 25°C and the contents are stirred for 1 hour 30 minutes at 25°C. Then the layers are separated, the resulting organic layer is cooled to 0°C and then 1.5% sodium hydroxide solution (600 ml) is added. The contents are 25 stirred for 1 hour at 0°C, separated the layers and washed the resulting organic layer with saturated sodium chloride solution (2L). Then the organic layer is cooled to -10°C, isopropyl alcohol (700 ml), water (500 ml) and acetaldehyde (90.65 gm) are added and stirred for 20 hours. The reaction mass is treated with sodium metabisulfite, stirred for 10 minutes and separated. Distilled off 30 methylene chloride, isopropyl alcohol (400 ml) and water (200 ml) are added to the reaction mass and stirred for 2 hours at 0 - 5°C. Then the separated solid is filtered and dried under vacuum to give 70 gm of p-methoxybenzyl 7-phenylacetamido-3-(Z/E-propen-1-yl)-3-cephem-4-carboxylate.

Preparative example 2

Phosphorous pentachloride (136 gm) is added to methylene chloride (625 ml) at 25°C to 30°C, cooled to 15°C under N₂ atmosphere and then pyridine (45 gm) is added for 30 minutes at 15 - 20°C. The contents are stirred for 5 minutes, cooled to -12°C and then stirred for 20 minutes at -12°C. Then p-Methoxybenzyl 7-phenylacetamido-3-(Z/E-propen-1-yl)-3-cephem-4-carboxylate (125 gm, obtained as in example 2) is added to the reaction mass at -12°C, stirred for 1 hour 30 minutes at -12°C and then cooled to -25°C. 1,3-Propanediol (125 ml) is added to the reaction mass for 30 minutes at -25°C, stirred for 30 minutes at -25°C and phenol (500 gm) in methylene chloride (125 ml) is added at -25°C. The reaction mass is stirred for 2 hours at -25°C to -15°C, water (500 ml) is added at -15°C to -10°C and stirred for 15 minutes. Then separated the layers and the organic layer is extracted with 2N HCl (2L). The total aqueous layer is washed with methylene chloride (500 ml), pH is adjusted to 2.0 with 25% sodium hydroxide at 0 - 5°C and stirred for 1 hour at the same temperature. Then the separated solid is filtered and washed with acetone (250 ml) to give 41.25 gm of 7-Amino-3-(Z/E-propen-1-yl)-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid (containing 8.8% E-isomer).

20

Example

Step-I:

To a slurry of 7-Amino-3-(Z/E-propen-1-yl)-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid (30 gm, obtained as in preparative example 2) in methylene chloride (120 ml) is added hexamethyl disilazane (19.8 ml), trimethyl chlorosilane (12.6 ml) and 25 imidazole (300 mg) and the contents are heated to reflux for 4 hours. Then the resulting solution is cooled to -15°C under nitrogen atmosphere to give [7-trimethylsilylamino-3-(Z/E-propen-1-yl)-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid] trimethylsilyl ester.

Step-II:

30 Methylene chloride (180 ml) is added to [R-(Z)][4-hydroxy- α -[(3-methoxy-1-methyl-3-oxo-1-propenyl)amino]]benzeneacetic acid, mono potassium salt (43.5 gm), cooled to -20°C and dimethylformamide (160 ml) is added at -20°C. Then methanesulfonic acid (0.4 ml) and N-methylmorpholine (0.44 ml) are added. The contents are cooled to -50°C to -60°C, ethyl

chloroformate (14 ml) is added and stirred for 1 hour 30 minutes. *N,O*-bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide (39 ml) is added to the reaction mass, stirred for 30 minutes and [7-trimethylsilylamino-3-(Z/E-propen-1-yl)-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid]trimethylsilyl ester obtained in step-I is added to this solution. The contents

5 are stirred for 3 hours, 2N hydrochloric acid (120 ml) is added and the layers are separated. Then the mixture of dimethylformamide (300 ml) and acetone (75 ml) is added to the reaction mass, carbon (3 gm) is added and stirred for 30 minutes. Filtered the reaction mass, washed with 150 ml of dimethylformamide and the pH is adjusted to 6 - 6.5 with NH₃ solution. Then the precipitated solid is

10 filtered, washed with dimethylformamide and acetone and dried under vacuum at 40⁰C to give 58 gm of cefprozil dimethylformamide solvate (1.5 mole dimethylformamide per mole of cefprozil).

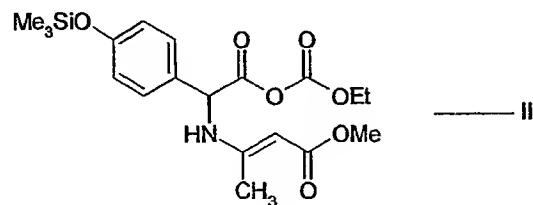
Step-III:

The mixture of Cefprozil dimethylformamide solvate (58 gm, obtained in

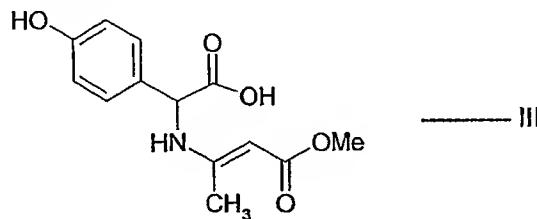
15 step-II) and water (100 ml) is stirred for 1 hour, filtered, washed with acetone (100 ml) and dried under vacuum at 40 - 45⁰C to give 40 gm of cefprozil monohydrate (containing 10% E-isomer).

We claim:

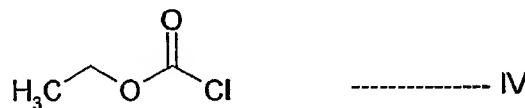
1. A process for preparing silylated mixed anhydride of formula II:



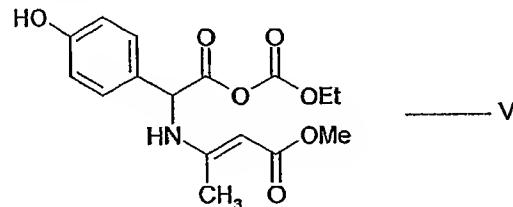
5 which comprises reacting the compound of formula III or a salt thereof:



with ethyl chloroformate of formula IV:



to obtain mixed anhydride of formula V:



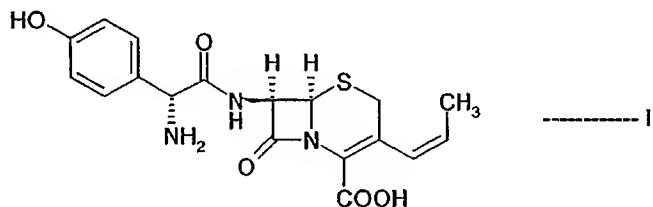
10

then silylating the mixed anhydride of formula V obtained above with *N*,*O*-bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide to obtain the compound of formula II.

2. The process according to claim 1, wherein the mixed anhydride of formula V is prepared by reacting [R-(Z)]-[4-hydroxy- α -[(3-methoxy-1-methyl-3-oxo-1-

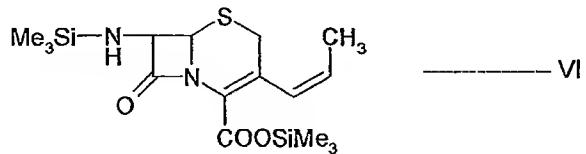
propenyl)amino]]benzeneacetic acid, mono potassium salt (amoxydane salt) with ethyl chloroformate in a chlorinated solvent.

3. The process according to claim 2, wherein the chlorinated solvent is methylene chloride.
- 5 4. The process according to claim 2, wherein the reaction is carried out in the presence of dimethylformamide along with the said chlorinated solvent.
5. The process according to claims 2 - 4, wherein the catalytic quantities of N-methyl morpholine and methanesulfonic acid are used.
6. The process according to claim 1, wherein the reaction between the compound of formula III or salt thereof and ethyl chloroformate is carried out below about -20°C.
- 10 7. The process according to claim 6, wherein the reaction is carried out below -40°C.
8. The process according to claim 1, wherein the silylation of the mixed anhydride is carried out in a chlorinated solvent.
- 15 9. The process according to claim 8, wherein the chlorinated solvent is methylene chloride.
10. The process for preparing (6R, 7R)-7-[2-amino-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)acetamido]-3-[(Z)-propenyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid of formula I (cefprozil) or hydrate; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 20

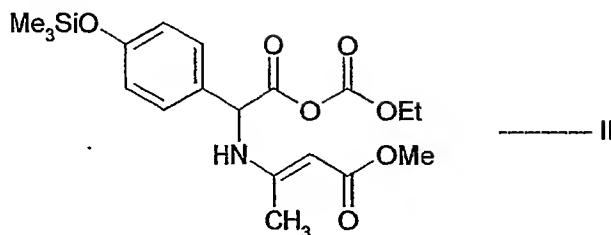


which comprises:

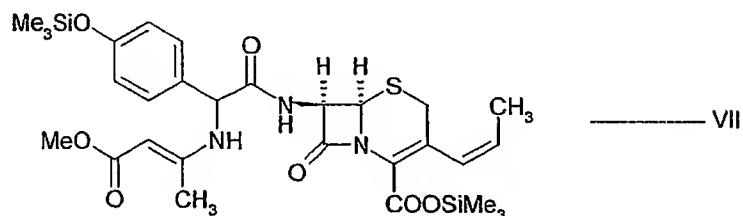
a) acylating the compound formula VI:



with the compound of formula II:



in a chlorinated solvent to obtain a compound of formula VII:



5

- b) deprotecting the compound obtained above with an aqueous hydrochloric acid to give cefprozil of formula I;
- c) precipitating cefprozil as dimethylformamide solvate from the reaction mass obtained in step (b) and
- 10 d) converting the solvate of step (c) into cefprozil or cefprozil hydrate; or pharmaceutically acceptable salt.
- 11. The process according to claims 10, wherein the chlorinated solvent is methylene chloride.
- 12. The process according to claims 10 and 11, wherein the solvate is precipitated from the reaction mass at a pH of above 5.5 to 7.0 in the presence of dimethylformamide.
- 15 13. The process according to claims 10-12, wherein cefprozil hydrate is prepared in step (d) by stirring dimethylformamide solvate in water, filtering the de-solvated cefprozil and drying.

20

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/IN 2004/000337

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC⁷: C07D 501/04, 501/22

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC⁷: C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
CAPLUS, REGISTRY, CASREACT

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 2004/083172 A2 (RANBAXY LABORATORIES LIMITED), 30 September 2004 (30.09.2004) <i>the whole document, esp. claims.</i>	1-13
A	WO 2003/011871 A2 (BIOCHEMIE GESELLSCHAFT M.B.H.), 13 February 2003 (13.02.2003) <i>the whole document, esp. claims.</i>	1-13
A	JP 57-185291 A (TOUSHIN SEIYAKU KK), 15 November 1982 (15.11.1982) <i>see formulas of the Japanese Patent document and the english WPI abstract of this document.</i>	1-13

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

- * Special categories of cited documents:
 - "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
 - "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
 - "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
 - "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
 - "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search 31 March 2005 (31.03.2005)	Date of mailing of the international search report 14 April 2005 (14.04.2005)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ AT Austrian Patent Office Dresdner Straße 87, A-1200 Vienna Facsimile No. +43 / 1 / 534 24 / 535	Authorized officer WENIGER S. Telephone No. +43 / 1 / 534 24 / 341

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/IN 2004/000337

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4,148,817 A (I. G. WRIGHT), 10 April 1979 (10.04.1979) <i>the whole document.</i>	1-13
	--	
A	US 4,139,702 A (R. GROGGI et al.), 13 February 1979 (13.02.1979) <i>the whole document.</i>	1-13
	--	
A	US 3,988,450 A (B. G. JAMES), 26 October 1976 (26.10.1976) <i>the whole document, esp. columns 1-8.</i>	1-13
	--	
A	US 3,940,354 A (J. MARTEL et al.), 24 February 1976 (24.02.1976) <i>the whole document, esp. columns 1-6.</i>	1-13
	--	
A	GB 2 173 798 A (BRYSTOL-MYERS COMPANY), 22 October 1986 (22.10.1986) <i>the whole document, esp. claims, procedures 5 and 9.</i>	1-13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on parent family members

 International application No.
PCT/IN 2004/000337

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
GB	A	2173798	CY	A 1571	1991-12-20
			HK	A 106290	1990-12-28
			SG	G 90890G	1991-01-18
			KR	B1 9004930	1990-07-12
			YU	A1 65986	1987-12-31
			JP	A 61249989	1986-11-07
JP	A	57185291 A2		none	
US	A	3940354	US	A 4053597	1977-10-11
			JP	A 50046686	1975-04-25
			IE	B1 39543	1978-11-08
			GB	A 1426541	1976-03-03
			DE	A1 2404664	1974-08-01
			NL	A 7401303	1974-08-02
US	A	3988450	1976-10-26	GB	A 1505345
US	A	4139702	1979-02-13	FR	A1 2374326
				IL	A 53624
				DE	A1 2755902
				CA	A1 1077029
				GR	A1 60709
US	A	4148817	1979-04-10		none
WO	A	20030118 71			none
WO	A2	20040831 72	2004-09-30		none